

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 15-1174V

Filed: February 18, 2016

Unpublished

COLT SANDERS,

Petitioner,

SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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Damages Decision Based on Proffer;
Influenza (“Flu”) Vaccine; Shoulder
Injury Related to Vaccine Administration
 (“SIRVA”); Special Processing Unit
 (“SPU”)

John Robert Howie, Jr., Howie Law, P.C., Dallas, Texas, for petitioner.

Lisa Ann Watts, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES¹

Dorsey, Chief Special Master:

On October 9, 2015, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² [the “Vaccine Act”]. Petitioner alleged that he suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”) as a result of an influenza (“flu”) vaccine he received on November 1, 2014. Petition at 1, ¶¶1-17. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On January 14, 2016, a ruling on entitlement was issued, finding petitioner entitled to compensation. On February 18, 2016, respondent filed a proffer on award of compensation [“Proffer”] stating petitioner should be awarded \$93,246.15. Proffer at 1. In the Proffer, respondent represents that petitioner agrees with the proffered award.

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012)(Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all “§” references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

Based on the record as a whole, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to an award as stated in the Proffer.

Pursuant to the terms stated in the attached Proffer, **the undersigned awards petitioner a lump sum payment of \$93,246.15, in the form of a check payable to petitioner, Colt Sanders.** This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under § 300aa-15(a).

The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey
Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master

³ Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by the parties' joint filing of notice renouncing the right to seek review.

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**

COLT SANDERS,)	
)	<u>ECF</u>
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	No. 15-1174V
)	Chief Special Master
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN)	Nora Beth Dorsey
SERVICES,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
)	

RESPONDENT’S PROFFER ON AWARD OF COMPENSATION

On January 14, 2016, the Chief Special Master issued an Entitlement Ruling in this conceded SIRVA case. Having reviewed petitioner’s demand and supporting information, respondent recommends that compensation be awarded as outlined below.

I. Items of Compensation

Based upon the evidence of record, respondent proffers that petitioner should be awarded \$93,246.15 representing all elements of compensation to which petitioner would be entitled under 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(a).¹ Petitioner agrees.

II. Form of the Award

Respondent recommends that the compensation provided to petitioner should be made through a lump sum payment of \$93,246.15 in the form of a check payable to petitioner.

Petitioner agrees.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN C. MIZER
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General

¹ Should petitioner die prior to entry of judgment, the parties reserve the right to move the Court for appropriate relief. In particular, respondent would oppose any award for future medical expenses, future lost earnings, and future pain and suffering.

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Director
Torts Branch, Civil Division

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Date: February 18, 2016.